



Composite Plot of Plume Monitoring Campaign carried out on the 19th August 1995, English Channel. The Acoustic Backscatter Transects were obtained using an RDI 1200kHz BroadBand Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler.

The series of transects depicted on the left were obtained whilst monitoring the plume from the TSHD ARCO Severn.

Transect 1 was taken before dredging commenced, in a position close astern of the ARCO Severn (less than 65m) to determine the appearance of the wake of the dredger, as observed by the ADCP. This clearly shows the appearance of aeration in the water caused by the passage of the vessel, and the effect of the single propeller. It is indistinguishable from a dredge plume and reinforces the need for competent field operations with rigorous survey practices.

Transect 2 was obtained immediately astern of the dredger, less than 20m, just as overflow commenced. It is clear that the overflow has not yet reached the seabed. It is known from overflow samples taken that there is very little solids content to the overflow at this stage. The 'finger' of material reaching down the right hand side of the dredger is due to the ship being trimmed slightly to starboard, thus overflowing more material that side, rather than the port side. The small target area at the seabed is most probably the benthic plume formed by the draghead. The total suspended solids concentration of a surface sample near the centreline of the plume is 96mg/l.

Transect 3 at 145-250m astern shows the overflow from both sides of the vessel reaching the seabed. Turbulent diffusion of the plume has not reached the point where distinction between the port and starboard sources is impossible.

Transect 4 at 277-329m astern records the two separate plumes from the 3rd transect joining together to form a single plume. The plume is still relatively narrow, with little lateral diffusion or dispersion. Total suspended solids